

A Specimen of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis* in New Jersey.—A fine male was shot on May 11, 1883, at Maplewood, Essex Co., N. J., feeding in tree-tops on the blossoms of the oak tree. This, I believe is the first specimen for this State.

Not being able to satisfactorily identify the bird I sent it to Mr. E. P. Bicknell, whose remarks on the subject I give, as follows: "The specimen of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis* from Maplewood, New Jersey, is similar to an adult male taken by Dr. A. K. Fisher, at Sing Sing, N. Y., August 29, 1879, and recorded in B. N. O. C., IV, 4, 234. As I recall Dr. Fisher's specimen, the present one differs chiefly in having the yellow breast-band less pronounced, both in color and outline. The wing-bars are narrow, conspicuously separated, and, as in Dr. Fisher's example, whiter than in many individuals of *H. pinus*. The specimen shows one peculiarity which I do not remember to have observed in others, or to have seen recorded, namely, a distinct bleaching of the ashy-blue of the dorsal surface on the rump and proximal tail-coverts. Carried a few steps farther this tendency would have given us a *Helminthophila* with a white rump! This bird is the first for New Jersey. Mr. Brewster alludes to a specimen from Nyack, "New Jersey" (B. N. O. C., VI, 4, 2191). The specimen referred to, however, was from Nyack, Rockland Co., New York, the error in the record being obviously from some mishap in publishing. But Nyack, N. Y., is within a few miles of the New Jersey State line."—C. B. RICKER, *New York City*.

Capture of two more Specimens of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis* at Sing Sing, New York.—On August 11, 1883, I killed two specimens of the so-called White-throated Warbler (*Helminthophila leucobronchialis*). The under parts of both specimens are much more deeply suffused with yellow than is the case in any of my other three specimens; in fact, the yellow on one is evenly distributed over the entire under surface, but is not so deep as in *Helminthophila pinus*.—A. K. FISHER, M. D., *Sing Sing, New York*.

Evidence Concerning the Interbreeding of *Helminthophila chrysoptera* and *H. pinus*.—On July 4, 1885, while collecting specimens in a piece of woods underlaid by a scattering undergrowth, I came upon a female Golden-winged Warbler busily engaged in collecting insects. As I stood watching her she flew to a neighboring cedar tree and commenced to feed a young bird. I immediately shot and killed the latter as the female flew away. The noise of the discharge started another young bird from some bushes near by, and as it flew the female flew and alighted near it. Just as I was on the point of firing they started, and I succeeded in wounding the female only and had to follow and kill her with a second shot. On my return to the place where I first shot at her, I could not find the young one, nor did a careful search disclose it. In advancing for a nearer shot I had a good opportunity of seeing the young bird: it closely resembled its mother in appearance and had no yellow on the breast, whereas the one